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The "Bombay Guardian"

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Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

THE GUARDIAN is printed every Thursday afternoon, the daily Edition being despatched by that day's post. — The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the Government Gazette excepted.

WE have this day admitted Mr. JOHN ROSS a Partner in our Firm.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
25th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

Dr. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1853.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER, WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGESONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless, and put all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Froom, at Lahore. The extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September, 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES. Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Intumescence
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	St. Vitus's Dance
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. N. Serwanjee, Bombay.—Messrs. Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephen, son and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writers Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Bhanghy; P. Smith and Co., Dibrugarh; Taitler and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhagbunty Churn Chuckerbunty, Mizapore; Boillard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpore; Mr. Frye, Fatty, ghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; Macdonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes' Percepoore; Naby Bux and Co., Loodiana and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Sangur, Jubbulpore, Kanpotee and Secunderabad, Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 1/2 d. Per doct. Bills, 6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 1/2 d. at 7-16 For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at 60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 1/2 at sight, .. Rs. 99 1/2

ON MADRAS—at 30 days' sight, .. 100 at sight, .. 100 1/2

ON CHINA—at 60 days' sight, .. 100 Rs. 229 at 230

BANK AND OTHER SHARES. Bank of Bombay—Rs. 1,000 each, 33 Sales. Oriental Bank, .. 250 do. 94 Sales.

Commercial Bank, .. 1,000 do 28 1/2 pr. ct. pm. Agra Bank, .. 500 do 50 pr. ct. pm.

Bank of Madras, .. 1,000 do 1,000 10 pr. ct. pm. Apollo Press Com., .. 12,500 do 12,000 20,500.

Colaba Press Com., .. 6,000 do 6,000 Colaba Land Com., .. 10,000 do 7,400

Bombay S. N. Com., .. 510 do 400 65 pr. ct. diset. Gr. Ind. P. R. Com., .. 50 do 21 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 5 per cent transfer loan .. Rs. 112 per 100 Sicaa. 5 per cent loan 1825-26 .. Rs. 106 1/2 per 100 Sicaa.

5 per cent loan 1829-30 .. Rs. 105 1/2 per 100 Sicaa. 5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 104 1/2 per 100 Co.'s.

4 per cent loan 1834-35 .. Rs. 100 1/2 per 100 Sicaa. 4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s.

4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s. PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each, .. Rs. 10 as. 0.. Nominal. Bank of England Notes, .. Rs. 10 as. 0.. per Anoun.

Spanish Dollars, .. Rs. 24 at 225. per 100 German Crowns, .. Rs. 216 .. per 100

Sycee Silver, .. Rs. 104 1/2 at 104 1/2 per 100 tds. Gold Leaf, (range of quality), .. Rs. 15 1/2 per tola.

Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch, .. Rs. 15 1/2 per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London... £ 2-15..... per ton.
To Liverpool £ 2-12-6..... per ton.
To Calcutta... Nominal..... per Russ.
To China... Rs. 11..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY. DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

On Government Bills..... 4 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 7 do
INTEREST.
On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 5 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 6 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 7 do.
The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes 95 per cent; on 4 per cent Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, three fourths the approved value.
Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.) BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 3 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do
INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.
On Government Bills..... 4 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... 8 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper..... 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 8 do do
Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.
On London, at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1 1/2 d. per Rupee.
do at 3 do .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
do at 2 do .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
do at 1 do .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
do at 1 day's .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
On Ireland at 1 do .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
On Scotland at 1 do .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... 2s. 1 1/2 d. per Rupee.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at six months' sight or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at one day's sight. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe by its own Drafts, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order," and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.
Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... 1 per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice..... 3 per cent.
On do .. 3 do .. 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.
On Private Bills at or under 3 months..... 8 per cent.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.
On Government Securities..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on England at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1 1/2 d. pr Rupee.

do 3 do do .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
do 2 do do .. 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
do 30 days' sight..... 2s. 1 1/2 d. do

do sight..... 2s. 1 1/2 d. do
N. B.—A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.
On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... 1 per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR
IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1853.

No. 443 of 1853.—The following Order is confirmed:—

By Lieutenant Colonel Swinburne, dated Hyderabad, the 9th May 1853, appointing Lieutenant Finnimore, deputy commissary of ordnance, to act as executive engineer at that station, during the absence of Lieutenant Southey on leave to Kurrachee, or until further orders.

No. 444 of 1853.—Captain H. J. Margary, acting executive engineer Surat and Broach, and Lieutenant E. Southey, acting executive engineer Hyderabad, are allowed extension of leave to remain at the presidency, till the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1853.

No. 445 of 1853.—The hon'ble the court of directors have granted the undermentioned officers extension of leave for the periods specified viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel Neil Campbell, 6 months.

Major G. Hutt, c. b., ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Biggs, ditto.

Lieutenant F. Valiant, ditto.

Lieutenant S. J. Thorp, ditto.

Lieutenant W. S. Hatch, 4 months.

Ensign A. G. Paul, 6 months.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Shekleton, 3 months.

The hon'ble the court of directors have permitted captain J. G. J. Johnstone, of the invalid establishment, to retire from the service.

No. 446 of 1853.—The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to declare that harness, saddles, and other military appointments and stores are not to be replaced as a matter of course on their completing the periods laid down in the regulations for them to last, unless they shall have become actually worn out, or unserviceable, and shall have been condemned by a committee, whose proceedings should in all cases be appended, as a voucher to the Indents preferred for a new supply.

The right hon'ble the governor in council, moreover, directs, with reference to section III articles 19 and 20 pages 15 and 16 of Jameson's code that the proceedings of a committee shall be the proper voucher for exchanging horse appointments, and generally all stores of an important or expensive nature, whether the same shall have become unserviceable at a magazine station or at a distance from an arsenal or magazine.

No. 447 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to republish to the army the following general order No. 489, by the most noble the governor general of India in council dated Fort William, 10th June 1853,

No. 448 of 1853.—The services of Lieutenant N. B. Thoyns, of the 21st Bombay native infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the government of India, for the purpose of attending the Maharajah of Jeypore, on a journey which he is about to undertake to Rewah.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1853.

No. 449 of 1853.—The following appointment is made subject to the pleasure of his excellency the commander in chief in India.

Captain Lord A. G. Beauchamp, her majesty's 10th royal hussars, to be aide de camp to his excellency the commander in chief, from the 3rd instant, vice captain the hon'ble F. C. G. Fitzclarence, proceeded to Europe.

No. 450 of 1853.—Assistant Surgeon R. W. James is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to Bangalore, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1853

No. 451 of 1853.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Surgeon D. Grierson, M. D., of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry to be acting medical store-keeper and staff surgeon at Kurrachee, during the period that surgeon White may officiate as superintending surgeon, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1853.

No. 452 of 1853.—Surgeon Gillanders is placed at the disposal of the commander in chief of the Indian navy, for service with the squadron in the Bay of Bengal.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1853.

Lieutenant W. T. Johnson, Adjutant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence to the Deccan, from the middle of August to the end of November next, under the Government General Order No. 541, of the 2d Aug. 1853.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1853.

Lieutenant W. C. Lester to be Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor, from the date of Lieutenant J. F. Lester's departure to England.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALEY, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1853.

Under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, Lieutenant J. E. Westropp, Assistant Superintendent of the Tannah Revenue Survey, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in the Tannah Zillah, including the Sub-Collectorate of Colaba.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1853.

Captain Keith Jopp, Superintendent of Police at Kaira, to act as Superintendent of Police in the Dharwar Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1853.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to Nundram Nahuichund authorizing him to practice as a Vakeel in the Revenue Courts of the Surat Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1853.

The Honorable John Warden, Esq., is appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudaree Adawlut.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to Charles Frederick Collier, Esq., authorizing him to practice as a Vakeel in that Court.

The Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to appoint Thomas Lowton Jenkins, Esq., Master in Equity, Taxing Officer, Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty Sides, Clerk of the Papers, Reading Clerk, and Keeper of the Records and Muniments of the said Court, and Examiner to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, from the 13th instant, vice William Brooks, Esq., deceased.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Wylie, Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 16th instant, his duties being performed by Assistant Surgeon Haines.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1853.

Apothecary Henry Webb to be appointed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in the room of Alphonso, pensioned.

Second Hospital Assistant (Lamjee Manjraur to be attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, vice Bhawoo Ramjee, promoted).

First Grade Apprentice Ramchander Cirkay, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be transferred to the Civil Hospital at Kolapoor.

First Grade Apprentice Ellappa Lingoo, of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, to be admitted into the Grant Medical College as a Student Apprentice.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1853.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Registrars of Marriages, under Section XVIII. of the Indian Marriage Act (14 and 15 Vict. Chap. 49):—

Surgeon J. J. Atkinson for the Surat Collectorate.

Assistant Surgeon H. Pittman for the Tanna Collectorate.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Larkins for the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

(From the Bombay Times.)

THE Committee of Management of the School of Industry, Sewree, beg respectfully and earnestly to request the support of the community for that useful Institution.

The object of the school is already familiar to the public, and under circumstances hitherto, unfavorable to carrying it out, its practicability has been already fully shewn; some of the young delinquents apprenticed to the School of Industry as a punishment, instead of being sentenced to imprisonment or corporal punishment and again turned loose to prey on the public, have become steady, docile and industrious, and by their familiarity with improved modes and implements of art and manufacture, are even now fit to be the teachers of their countrymen.

The object kept steadily in view by the Committee of Management, is to render the Institution self-supporting. This, from necessary circumstances connected with the difficulty of establishing such an institution by private exertion solely, has hitherto been unattainable, and the school has depended mainly on the support of the public; which the Committee regret has proved inadequate to establish it on a satisfactory footing, and secure the benefits which, if fairly launched in effectual operation, it is so well adapted to confer on the community.

With liberal support now, from the community, both native and European, the Committee are sanguine that it will soon become not only a self-supporting, but remunerative Institution, relieving the public of a vexatious and unproductive expenditure in the support of delinquents, and

conferring substantial and extending benefit on the children of destitution and misery.

The Committee along with pecuniary support, earnestly request inspection of the establishment, and liberal orders for work; Mr. Mayes, the active superintendent, is on the premises; prepared to shew them, to afford any information, and to receive orders for work.

Donations and Subscriptions are received by Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, General Department, Secretariate, the Revd. George Cook, Malabar Hill, and the Oriental Bank Corporation.

By order of the President and Committee.

(Signed) GEORGE COOK,
VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Joint Secretaries.

"SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—Carlyle has well christened the present age,—The Parliamentary or Talking Era—and perhaps one of the most humiliating and painful lessons that sanguine men are doomed to learn in 'this day of promise' is the strange want of correspondence there is sure to be found between the feverish excitement of the world to obtain statistics and debates and meetings and blue books upon questions affecting the economic and moral well-being of Society—and the apathy which characterises the interest taken in Institutions which form the expressions of results arrived at by the small class of practical philanthropists.

It is no question now to be debated, whether young criminals should or should not be condemned to expiate their offences in a jail crowded with the worst of their species—whose very atmosphere is pollution—in a sink of infamy where a mass of moral corruption swept together from the brothel, the gambling house and the pot house—lies fermenting and festering to break out afresh as a plague upon Society—as often as the jail door emits the infected wretch who has served his time. It is no time to debate this question now. We have arrived at the solemn and cheering truth that the child can be reclaimed, that if Society will take him by the hand, will speak kindly to him, will give him a shelter, will teach him a trade, and will give him bread to eat, until he can earn it, that his plague shall be stayed; that the poor abandoned and once blighted child may rise into the dignity of an honest man, may become respected as a husband and a father, as a good citizen, shall we add—a saint. Far into the nineteenth century, we have at last spelled out this gospel to criminals, and it remains that to its message we give a practical expression of our belief in it. Already is this being accomplished at home, and the shoemaker Elliott (all honor to him) with his ragged school apprentices, have become the objects of an interest which is spreading far and wide throughout the civilized world. Already too, here in Bombay, this gospel has found its way to the outcast children of crime, and we have our School of Industry here, but this very day, the Secretary of the School writes to us, that the Institution is on the verge of ruin from want of funds. Shame to Bombay if it falls! We have had meetings about it, and speeches about it, and great men's visits, and great ladies' patronage, and great natives' protestations of admiration, and "it is on the verge of ruin" as the result of all. We do earnestly call upon the Society of this place and upon the Government to put forth a hand and stay this ark of safety for the sake of the unhap-

py young embarked in it. We call upon our cotemporaries to do their duty in connection with this subject. If they will help us we must succeed, for society cannot persist in apathy, when the press ceases to be indifferent. We can hardly forbear covering with merited shame one great man of our community, who refused even to visit the School because it was not a *decidedly* Christian Institution. Let this great man learn, as the authorities of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" beautifully says, that to heal the leper his Master *laid his hands upon him*,—and let him come and do likewise.

The duty however of supporting this Institution bears peculiarly upon our wealthy native community. Let them do their duty then; let our Parsee merchants and brokers consecrate a portion of their princely incomes to this holy and humane purpose. Let our Hindoo shroffs give of their abundance, and our Mahomedan ship-owners propitiate good fortune in the coming season, by giving to the cause of humanity instead of wasting their property in worse than childish presentation to the Divinity of the seas.

We shall not be satisfied unless we see this Institution placed upon stable foundations. It ought not to depend upon annual subscriptions. These are always precarious. Let our native fellow subjects do honor to themselves by making it independent of such support. That they would be assisted liberally by the European community we are certain, and our columns will gladly be devoted to a record of their subscriptions.

We scorn to advocate the claims of such Institutions upon purely economic grounds, although in such view the evidence be overwhelmingly in their favour. Deal gently with the thoughtless fool who in the precincts of Palaces simply *forgets* the miseries of the outcast and the guilty, but empty the vial upon the sordid wretch who deliberately *weighs his gold* against the sighs and tears and groans and curses of a world.

In another column will be found an address by the Rev. G. Cook and Mr. Venayek Wassodew advocating the claims of the Institution. We have an idea that if our worthy Sheriff would call a meeting upon the subject, the matter would be accomplished to the satisfaction of every philanthropic mind by a single effort.

SELECTIONS.

IT IS PEACE.

The second Burmese war has terminated. The notification which we republish in another column, announces that although the King of Ava has refused to sign any formal treaty of Peace, he has found himself under the necessity of making informally, all the concessions demanded by the Governor General. He has pledged himself, as we stated six weeks ago, not to offer any molestation whatever to the British troops, or to invade the dominions now annexed to the British Empire. He has set at liberty all British subjects held in captivity at Ava, and 'has expressed his wish that the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed in accordance with former friendship to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading.' In other words he has conceded the free navigation of the Irrawaddy, and we presume the right of trade in every portion of his dominions. Therefore 'mindful of the assurance

he gave that hostilities would not be resumed so long as the Court of Ava refrained from disputing our quiet possession of the Province of Pegu, the Governor General in Council is willing to accept these pacific declarations and acts of the King as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal Treaty has not been concluded.' The River Blockade is raised, and the Army of Ava will no longer be maintained upon a war establishment. All the troops composing it will receive a donation of six months' batta, which is now the established substitute for prize money, and a considerable proportion of them will still remain to garrison Pegu. The forces in that Province are distributed into two divisional commands, the Northern, which has its Head Quarters at Prome, being placed under the command of Sir J. Cheape, the Victor of Donabaw. The Southern division, which includes the forces in Pegu Proper, and the Tenasserim Provinces, has been bestowed upon Brigadier General Steele, previously in command of the Madras division of the Army, and an officer whose skill and experience are only inferior to the respect in which he is held by every subordinate under his command. A portion of the officers on Staff employ have received permission to return to their posts, and the prohibition against the presence of the wives and families of officers in Pegu is removed, as far as Rangoon is concerned. This prohibition, the neglect of which has so repeatedly interfered with the operations of our armies has, we believe, been in this instance most rigidly observed, and the order will be received as a boon by scores of officers, who have been separated from their wives and families for nearly a year and a half.

It is now exactly seventeen months, since the insult offered by the Governor of Prome to Captain Fishbourne, rendered a second war with the King of Ava inevitable. Within that time, the British troops under General Godwin have broken the strength of the Monarchy of Ava, defeated the Burmese wherever they have ventured to resist their progress, and have annexed to the British dominions, a country twice as large as the kingdom of Greece. Moreover, they have done all this in a country by nature almost impassable for Europeans, where almost every article of food was supplied to them from Calcutta, where climate proved itself a more deadly enemy than the hostile force, and where they were compelled to war with disease in its most enervating and discouraging form. In less than two years, we have repaired the prestige of our name, which had been seriously impaired by twenty years of tame submission to the insults of a Court, which though regarded by us as barbarian, was estimated by Asiatics according to its own pretensions. We have obtained possession of another of those great Asiatic deltas which teem with the luxuriant fertility of the tropics, and have opened to our traders another river, which may well be compared, in its own size and the richness of the tracts through which it flows, with the Ganges or the Indus. And we have accomplished all this at an expense which, we believe, has always been within the capacity of the regular revenue to sustain, and at a cost of human life which though undoubtedly great, bears no comparison to that of a single European battle, and which has been diminished by every expedient science could suggest or energy secure.

In the presence of results such as these, we will make no reference to the errors which may have been committed during the campaign. The future historian may be able to shew that stronger reasons existed for the tardiness which General Godwin occasionally displayed, than the public is ready to acknowledge, and at all events success may be considered in a campaign, as it too often is in life, the best apology for errors of judgment. We still believe, as we have always believed,

that a third Burmese war is ultimately inevitable, and that our frontier to the Eastward will shortly be Western China. But this does not prevent us from congratulating the Governor General on the complete success of the line of policy he had adopted, even though we do not consider that policy sufficiently extensive. It is evident from every line of the two Burmese Blue books that His Lordship had from the first determined to obtain certain results by certain means, without attacking Ava. He has obtained exactly the result he sought, by the precise means he had determined to employ, and the fact that he might have obtained other results by surrendering the fundamental maxim of his policy, does not diminish either his foresight or his success.

In place of a recapitulation of the events of the war, we would rather point to the narrative of the entire campaign as the most recent instance of that irresistible Providence, which continually extends the British Empire in the East, against the will of those to whom its administration has been entrusted. Three years ago, an invasion of Burmah was regarded by Government and the public as a contingency, scarcely less impossible than another invasion of Afghanistan. It was true, that a British Resident had been left on a barren island till the water rose to his chin, and that the treaty of Yandaboo had been violated with every circumstance of contumely. It was true, that British merchants had been subjected to every variety of extortion by barbarian Governors, and that British shipmasters had been hung up by the heels in the sun, that our trade was in danger, and our religion proscribed 'under penalty of death. Nevertheless, the Press, the public, and the Government had alike decided that war was impossible. Even when the continued outrages rendered some movement on the part of the Government of India indispensable for its own honour, there was no talk of conquest. We did not demand 'compensation for the past, and security for the future,' in the ordinary meaning of that most comprehensive phrase. We asked only compensation to two merchants, and had the Governor of Rangoon paid the money required, and refilled his pockets by torturing the next Armenian who came in his way, the war might possibly have been averted. In his senseless arrogance he fired upon our ships, but even this last insult could not overcome the reluctance of the Indian authorities to a Burmese war. They contented themselves with reiterating their original demand with the addition of the removal of the subordinate, whose acts had so nearly plunged two friendly nations into conflict. And at last, when the 'stroke' at Martaban and Rangoon failed in bringing the Court of Ava to terms, the Government of India still took possession of only a portion of the country. The Governor General has been moderation itself. The Ministry did not desire the war, the Court of Directors regretted it, the public were scarcely reconciled to it, and it was denounced from the first by the English Press as a quarrel about a swamp. Yet in spite of Press, Parliament, and people, of the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, and the Government of India, the red line, the mark of British dominion, surrounds Pegu. We have quitted the Peninsula, and are fairly embarked in the affairs of Indo-Chinese Asia, and if any one imagines the red line will remain at the 96th degree of East longitude, he has studied the history of India to exceedingly little purpose.

The King of Siam, it would appear, is already pushing his conquests far into the Malayan Peninsula.—*Friend of India*, July 7.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTH.—At Secunderabad, on the 5th July, the wife of Lieut. J. G. Palmer, 15th regiment N. I., of a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 16th, Schooner Nimble, C. Lucas, from Muscat, 2nd July, bound for Mauritius, put in through stress of weather with loss of sail, and the vessel very leaky. 17th, Ship Foam, Robert Findlay, from, Glasgow 8th April. Barque Anne Laing, W. Ogle Wright, from Mauritius 30th June. 18th, H. C. Surveying Brig Euphrates, Lieutenant C. Constable, from Muscat 10th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 16th, Ship Louisa, G. Loadman, to London. Ship Rajah Gopaul, H. Dawson, to Liverpool. Ship Persian, James Peat, to London. Ship Anna, W. Downwards, to Liverpool. Ship John Banyan, G. Coyle, to Liverpool. 17th, Ship Reliance, H. Blackiston, to Liverpool. P. and O. Company's Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. 8th, Ship Borderer, J. Alexander, to Canton in China. Ship Mary Ridley, J. Stephens, to Whampoa in China. 19th, H. C. Steamer Queen, J. W. Young, to Kurrachee.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY evening the usual service and lecture at TRINITY CHAPEL at half past 6 o'clock.

On THURSDAY evening, at the AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock

On the FIRST MONDAY of every month, the UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS is held in the FREE CHURCH at 7 o'clock in the evening: the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Missionary Prayer Meeting at the Boys' SCHOOL-ROOM attached to TRINITY CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrosie, at 7 o'clock a. m.

WE invite the attention of our readers to a letter from our highly esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, and to the very interesting accounts contained in it, of the labours of Christian colporteurs in Indore and in Malwa. Their success in the dissemination of religious tracts and books, is eminently gratifying. We hope that this is but the beginning of a greatly enlarged system of operations on the part of our brethren in Guzarat, and that they will break forth on the right hand and on the left, and baptize the Malwi and the Marwadi, and any other dialects they may find on their borders, with the benignant influences of a Christian literature.

AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS AND MISSIONARIES.—A daily contemporary, in a late issue, treated us to a sermon on the inconsistency of American Christians sending Missionaries to Bombay to convert the Hindus, when there were such monsters of humanity on the other side of the Atlantic, and went even so far as to denominate them "Pharisees,"—having studied, we suppose, mesmerism, and being able to look into the hearts and houses of men beyond two oceans. The argument is somewhat old, and of pretty extensive application, and though often answered is not wholly unworthy of notice. We think it not improbable but that the London police could help our contemporary to a knowledge of scenes of depravity and crime, that would make his hair stand on end, and make him feel ashamed of his country, and induce him, if any thing could, to endeavour to get up a Brahminical Missionary Society to convert hordes of degraded Britons to the mild and gentle virtues of the Hindus. It is a fact that there are English and Americans, in no small number, that are deeper sunk in depravity, and have more need of conversion, than any who have sunk the lowest in vice among the Hindu community. But perhaps our contemporary has not reflected that there are many evils that ought to be remedied, which it is not the duty of all and sundry to set about alleviating. There is, for example,

our excellent friend Mr. Hume at the head of the American Mission in Bombay; but with his views about slavery and temperance, it was clearly not his duty to go to New Orleans. Had he made the attempt, and preached, along with Christianity, Anti-slavery and Teetotal doctrines, he would soon have been lodged at the public expence, if he escaped being tarred and feathered. Surely, then, he is better employed in preaching, and publishing, and circulating books in India, than rotting in a jail in America. We remember once going to see an European when imprisoned, for some defalcation in a military chest, which had been traced home to him through the means of a Native. In speaking about his guilt, he used very harsh language concerning the Native who was the cause of his conviction, and vowed that he would yet be revenged on him. "That," we replied, "is very unchristian,—you should not pray for vengeance on your enemies;"—"Do you think," said he? "I am such a heathen as not to know that?" On another occasion, speaking to a heathen on the same subject, he replied—"What you say is most true; we have a saying that the sandal wood scents the axe that cuts it down." Which of these two persons do our readers think was the most hopeful, and most likely to be converted? The gospel minister is not always to remain among those that most need the gospel. Perhaps none more need it than scoffers and persecutors; but our Saviour commands his disciples, when persecuted in one city, to flee to another. If the first preachers had acted on the principle of converting first their own countrymen, the gospel would not have yet reached us, since the Jewish nation, as a body, is still unconverted. The gospel is a message of mercy to all mankind. It is to be preached to every creature; but the Bible never says that it will prove effectual in the hearts and lives of all. On the contrary, it is declared that to many it will be the savour of death, while to others it is the savour of life unto life. The Christian minister is not to turn away from answering the enquiries of doubting and distressed consciences in India and China, to argue with the confirmed drunkard, swindler, or debauchee, who has heard the gospel again and again and whose apparent penitence has only ended in the abuse of the kindness of over-confiding, Christian friends, and a return to his former courses. Wherever Providence opens a door, there the Christian Missionary must enter; some men's minds are disposed for home, and some for foreign service, but it has ever been found that the persons most zealous for foreign Missions have been the chief supporters of religious ordinances at home, and the chief friends of the poor and oppressed, and greatest opponents of slavery; while, on the other hand, those that cry out the most against foreign Missions, look twice at the sovereign they dole out for relieving the distress, and dissembling the ignorance at their own doors.

THE BIBLE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—Among the manifold details and anecdotes which have interested us in the reports of the late Anniversary Religious Meetings in London, the following is one of the narratives which has fascinated us most. We give it a prominent place in our columns. Truly, "the isles shall wait for His law." May we, who have long known the word of God, value and love it as much as our brethren in Christ, dwelling in the far islands of the sea, to whom it is more precious than gold, sweeter than honey and the honey-comb! The echo of the Gospel, sounding back, from Polynesia will be sweet music to every believing heart.

"The sincere gratitude and exuberant joy with

which the Native Christians of the Hervey Islands received the Bible, conveyed to their shores for the first time by the John Williams, is graphically presented in the following communication from the Rev. George Gill, of Mangaia:—

"At our services held on New-year's Day, 1851," he writes, "I had prepared the minds of the people to expect the completion of the work, and proposed that, if practicable, those who intended to purchase a Bible should, without delay, begin to procure the means of so doing, by preparing their arrow-root or fishing-net. In a few months subsequently, I was much gratified in receiving payment for sixty Bibles: this occurred in the month of June last; for, at that time, we were daily expecting the John Williams, although, as you are aware, she had not then left England. Her detention excited many fears and doubts in the minds of our people; and, as week after week passed on, they would come to me full of anxiety and fear on account of her delay. It was painful, and yet pleasing, to hear their various surmises and conjectures: one would say, 'Perhaps Barakoti [this seems the Native pronunciation of Buzacott, Ed. B. G.] is dead.' Another would say, 'The Society cannot finish it. The translation is not completed. Our hopes will be disappointed.' But when the vessel actually hove in sight, on the 1st of March last, their joy was unbounded; and we were more than gratified in witnessing their diligence and zeal in bringing the heavy packages over the reef through the surf. Every able-bodied Church-member continued to labour during the whole of two days, with great spirit and alacrity. As usual, when natives are engaged in drawing or carrying heavy burdens, they encourage one another with the voice of song; it was so on this occasion: as they brought the cases from the sea-side into our premises their hearts were light and joyous, as they sang in their own language,

"The Word has come,
The volume complete;
Let us learn the Good Word,
Our joy is great!

The whole Word is come! The whole Word is come!"

"It was with great difficulty that I restrained them from breaking open the boxes. I had obtained a specimen copy from Mr. Buzacott, and going in their midst I held it open before them; and upon seeing it, they gave utterance to their feelings in a loud and long-continued shout of excited joy and pleasure.

"Thinking it an occasion in which some more regular and special service should be held, I announced that, on the Monday following, a public meeting should be held in the chapel. At an early hour our people assembled; and one case of Bibles having been carried into the table-pew, several of our Church-members addressed the meeting in many appropriate remarks, rejoicing that the labours of our brethren, Pitman and Buzacott, had reached a successful termination, and exhorting one another to receive this sure Word of Prophecy, whereunto we do well that we take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place. After prayer the case was opened, and every eye directed with excited curiosity and pleasure to its contents. The names of those who had previously paid for the book were called over, and they came to receive it. I then suggested, that if any others had the means of payment they might also come. I did not expect any that morning; but we were agreeably surprised to see upwards of forty leave the chapel, and run to their houses to bring their fishing-nets and money; we waited for their return, and were engaged in this very interesting meeting from six o'clock until nine o'clock a. m. That day we received just 10*l.* for Bibles; and every day during that week our time was occupied in receiving net, arrow-root, and money, to the amount of 40*l.*

"At our Missionary Prayer Meeting an aged disciple, whose remarks often instruct and cheer my own spirit, rose and addressed us from Job v. 17—19. He said:—

"I have often spoken to you from a text out of other parts of the Bible which we had, but this is the first time we have seen the Book of Job in our own language. It is a new book to us. When I received my Bible," said he, "I never slept until I had finished this new Book of Job. I read it all. O what joy I felt in the wonderful life of this good man! Let us read the whole book. Let us go to the Missionary, by day and by night, and inquire into the meaning of the new parts which we have not read. Let us be at his door when he rises; let us stop him when we meet him, that he may tell us of these new books." And lifting his new Bible before the congregation, with the excited energy of a feeble old man, he said: "My brethren and sisters, this is my resolve. The dust shall never cover my new Bible; the moths shall never eat it; the mildew shall never rot it! My light! My joy!"

REPORT OF THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.—After all we have written on Education, we trust it is not necessary for us to be continually repeating our strong convictions as

to the cardinal, essential defect of the Government system. Yet, while on the one hand, we do not feel at liberty to speak on the subject without a protest against the system, we are anxious on the other to do justice to the labours of the able men connected with Government Institutions. How to adjust our obligations in these two points has been somewhat perplexing; and, accordingly, we should be almost disposed to keep silence on the subject altogether, if that again were not liable to misinterpretation.

The Report of the Elphinstone Institution for 1852 now lies before us. It is much smaller than the bulky documents which issued from the same quarter some time ago; but clearer, we think, in consequence, and certainly not less satisfactory. It is a plain, business-like, unostentatious document, and will probably be read through by those who take an interest in education. Without any anxiety about the best arrangement of our remarks, we shall say what occurs to us as we turn over the pages of the Report.

The very first page arrests our eye. It reminds us of the lamented removal, by death, of a very accomplished and energetic man, Professor Patton. Mr. Reid, also, a zealous and successful teacher—has left the Institution. Mr. Sinclair, who has recently joined it, has done so at a period too late to allow his position and views to be referred to in the Report. We doubt not that Professor Sinclair will prove a very valuable addition to the educational staff of the College.—We have been a good deal interested in noting the work of the Native Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Dadabhoi Nauroji, which is highly creditable to his attainments. If we were to find fault at all, it would be because of an apparent desire to carry on the pupils too fast and too far—a thing exceedingly natural and excusable in a recently appointed professor, but a mistake nevertheless. In the case of any pupils who gave indications of a decided mathematical genius we should encourage the study to the utmost; but this would be the exception, not the rule. We certainly think mathematical study occupies a disproportionate place in the Elphinstone College, to the exclusion or injury of other branches,—the Natural Sciences, for example—which would be far more generally and practically useful. While the sublimest heights of the Calculus should be opened up to the *rara avis* of an Oriental Laplace or Lagrange, in ordinary cases it seems to us a loss of labour to attempt, even when the attempt is successful, to reach them. As an intellectual discipline it is far less useful than many other studies; and its value in moral discipline is nil.—We are not objecting to mathematical study in general; but to what we deem its excess—what one of Mr. Harkness's students would call (see Report, p. 91,) "a stretch of metaphysical [mathematical] refinery."

We note a decided improvement in the Moral Philosophy class. The first part of "Butler's Analogy" has been read, as well as his "Sermons on Human Nature," and his "Dissertation on Virtue." A class of Moral Philosophy has often been a school of Deism; but no anti-Christian influence can result from the studies to which we have now referred. We are only sorry that the class in which Butler is read was reduced to a single pupil,—it being a fourth year's class. This reminds us of the difficulty which is experienced in keeping the pupils for a series of years until their education is, on the European sense, completed. The numbers in the classes diminish rapidly as we ascend. First year's students in the College amount to 24; second year's students to 13; third year's students to 4; fourth year's to 1: in all 42. Considering how richly the Elphinstone College is endowed with scholarships, the attendance in the advanced classes

is remarkably small. Of "paying students" there seem to be only 5; and these confined to the first year. We draw two inferences from this state of things. First, there exists in Bombay but a very slender degree of love of learning for its own sake; secondly, there is a considerable demand for youth with a certain measure of English education, so much so that few, even with scholarships, will persevere to the end of the curriculum. We beg to add a third inference, viz.: that to occupy the time of students with merely ornamental matters—with "refinery," whether metaphysical or mathematical—is a mistake; the object should be to give as good an intellectual and moral discipline as the short period at command will permit. The idea of turning out first-rate scholars must be relinquished; let the Professors strive to send forth men who shall approve themselves useful members of society, and auxiliaries in the great work of India's elevation to a place in the sisterhood of civilized and enlightened nations.

There is one feature in the Report which deserves decided commendation. It is thoroughly honest. Thus, essays are given which a severe critic could turn against the Institution as demonstrating how poor were the attainments of its alumni. But Professor Harkness and his colleagues will, in the end, lose nothing by the frankness with which they have exhibited the real attainments of their classes.

The oddest things in the Essays occur in those given in the class of English literature. Take a specimen or two. Thus speaks Mr. Bhaironath Mangesh, a college student of the second year, and consequently pretty far advanced:—

"There are three kinds of poetry—dramatic, lyric, and epic. Epic is nearly an historical account of some old events and heroes; in this no original sentiments of a poet come into activity. *Paradise Lost*, and *Southey's Macdod* [sic, *Ed. B. G.*] are epic poems. But in lyric, a poet gives his own sentiments and depicts the scene in a moral point of view. It is sometimes full of happy ideas. A poet takes one or two sentiments as the basis of his poem, and on these he pours his heart. When we read some lyric poems they are full of moral and happy thoughts. Hence lyric poetry is difficult to be understood, while epic is generally intelligible and interesting."

Or, hear Mr. Kalandas Tapidas, a class-fellow of the former, for whose remarks "*Edinburgh Review*" (as another scholar calls it) and all the fraternity of the press along with our humble selves, ought to make him a profound bow.

"Prior to the publication of the periodicals the people as well as the court were greatly imbued in vices and luxuries; but since these periodicals have found their access to the poor as well [as] the rich, the vices and foibles of the age began gradually to dwindle into nothing. They derived the capability of judging the merit of the authors. They were taught to admire those who deserved merit. General knowledge, which was hitherto beyond their reach, now fell with great ease into their hand. Now a general reading became the chief source of amusement, which was once afforded by the cock-fighting and other nonsense things."

Yet this lad seems to have finished the Differential Calculus. What of Lindley Murray?

All the essays are not of this kind. The fourth year's student, in particular, writes an essay on Butler's Views which is worthy of the subject and the Institution.

RETRIBUTION.—We have already referred to an article on the subject of American Slavery, which appeared in the columns of a local contemporary last week. We rejoice to find the Editor of the *Telegraph and Courier* fully admitting what we regard as a very important principle of Divine Government, though it has become the fashion, in some circles, to sneer at it as one of the many transmitted errors of our short-sighted fore-

fathers. The principle is, that in the case of persons who neglect their appropriate duties, there is a retribution that overtakes them even in this life, and signalizes their contumacy in a way that either makes them to feel, or the world at large to see, that God is not to be mocked, and that man is to perform, not what duties commend themselves to his own caprice, but such as his Divine Master has prescribed. It is not sufficient that a man be self-deprying, energetic, and philanthropic; that his life be spent in the accomplishment of things that are right, and productive of benefit to his fellow-creatures; if he be not doing the tasks which God has specially assigned to him, his life will be spent in vain. For God giveth to every man his own work; and if a man, neglecting this, does his neighbour's work, he must expect, not blessing, but chastisement—not fruit, but sterility and vanity—not a smiling heaven and a yielding earth, but a heaven of brass and an earth of iron. We believe that there are thousands in every society who are leading what would be a commendable life, were it not vitiated by the exclusion of duty which they have chosen to forget.

Would we like to persuade every one of our readers faithfully to examine himself, and see if there be not some voice of God to his soul, to which he is constantly turning a deaf ear; and if it be not owing to this that his prayers are so often unanswered, and his efforts unrewarded. There is such a disposition to be satisfied with a path that seems clearly to be a scriptural path; to repose tranquilly upon the evidence furnished by our prayerfulness and general religiousness of life; and to shrink from enquiring whether at some past point in our career we did not deviate from the way which God had chosen specifically for ourselves. Most instructive is the incident related as having occurred to Moses, when about to re-enter Egypt. He was proceeding thither charged with one of the most important and responsible commissions ever laid upon man; the errand on which he was bound was nothing less than the deliverance of the entire Jewish nation from the captivity in which they had been languishing for centuries; and yet, on the very threshold of Egypt, God met him, we are told, and sought to kill him. He had left undone a prescribed duty. The children that Zipporah had borne to him in the desert had never been circumcised. If ever a man might suppose himself in the path of duty, and might confidently look for the blessing of God at every stage of that path, Moses on his way to Egypt was such a man; yet was he made to feel that no zeal, no earnestness in the prosecution of one appointed labor, can lead God to overlook delinquency in respect to some other commanded thing.

The doctrine of temporal retribution is one that every way honors God; and it well becomes us, under the guidance of a due caution and a wise discretion, to take notice of the examples continually occurring in our own lives, and in those of others. It is intended, and it is well adapted to impress upon men the fact that God carefully notices every particular in their conduct, sits in judgment upon it, and is not reluctant to give, even in this life, some intimations of that judgment. While it is obvious enough that retribution is exercised before the termination of man's earthly career, it is equally obvious that it is exercised with limitations. There are indica-

tions everywhere that God is a just God, and is tenacious of the honor of his law; but there is nowhere witnessed the full display of his justice. Providence shows us the throne of God, but shows it to us at some distance. It is approaching, but not yet present. The rod descends here and there, but the sword is suspended.

As to the particular example by which our contemporary has sought to illustrate this principle, there may exist a difference of opinion as to its exact pertinency. It is said that American Missionaries among the heathen are unblest in their work, because they have culpably neglected preaching the Gospel to the slaves, or rather to the slaveholders, of their own land. We were hardly prepared to see it stated as a settled and unquestioned fact, that American Missions had been distinguished among all Missions by their unfruitfulness. There is hardly any matter in the discussion of which comparisons are more odious, than they are in that upon which we have now felt ourselves compelled to touch. Without, therefore, making the slightest approach to comparison, we hasten to escape this subject by referring to the Sandwich Islands, where an entire nation has been recovered from idolatry to the worship of the true God through the labours of American Missionaries; and to British Burmah, where Baptist Missionaries from America have been permitted to gather more than 8,000 Karens into churches. And, if we are rightly informed, the American Mission at Ahmednuggur has not fallen behind the other Missions of Western India, in the measure of its success.

In every rightly constituted mind there is a sense of justice, which forbids it to remain unaffected when deeds of outrageous and unpunished violence are brought to its notice. It is possible that the story of a slave, extracted into the columns of our contemporary, may have but a very slight foundation in fact; it is nevertheless true that many deeds of the darkest dye, and customs worthy of all detestation, are presented to our notice, upon unquestionable authority, as existing in connection with American slavery. Now these things cannot be read without the kindling of a generous indignation, and without an ardent desire to give expression, in some emphatic and telling way, to the sentiments awakened by them. The readers of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in India, have a difficulty: they are so far away from these slaveholders. They long to be transported, for an hour at least, into the Slave States of America, and to pour forth their stern denunciations of the system, into the ears of all those slaveholders, assembled in one great conclave. This, however, cannot be; and they are distressed by the inability. But our brother of the *Telegraph* comes to their relief. We cannot, he says, be transported into the presence of those slaveholders; but there is here, in Bombay, a small body of men whom we may regard as responsible for the sins of that class. There are a few American Missionaries here preaching to the heathen, instead of laboring among the slaveholders of their own country; them we should hold accountable for the iniquities of that institution which defiles a portion of their native land; and upon their heads we may well pour out the vials of the indignation which is awakened in us by the oppressive treatment of slaves in America.

We beg leave to offer an amendment to the above proposition. We think we can point

out a way of testifying sympathy with the slave, and opposition to slavery, quite as suitable, and quite as just, as that which has been recommended. There exists what is called the American Colonization Society. Its object is to purchase the liberty of slaves to as great an extent as its means will allow, and send them to what is now styled the Republic of Liberia. The said society has been the principal agent in the founding of this Republic of emancipated blacks on the West Coast of Africa,—the independence of which has been recognized by several European powers, and the prosperity of which is one of the most hopeful signs with respect to the future elevation of that continent. A number of vessels are chartered every year by the Colonization Society, laden with liberated negro families, and sent to a land the government of which is presided over by one of their own color, and where they soon escape all traces of their past degradation. Now it is manifest that the operations of this society will be extensive or limited, just in proportion to the pecuniary means placed at their command. Our proposition is, then, that we should give a practical and lasting expression to the feelings enkindled in us, by descriptions of the sufferings of American slaves, by contributing to the treasury of the American Colonization Society. Let every one give, according to the strength of his sympathy, and the length of his purse, Rupees 10, 50, 100, or 1000.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

DEAR SIR,—Having myself derived much encouragement from the several published accounts of Indian colportage, I send, for the encouragement of others, a statement of the operations of this mission during the last eight months. We have sent out *nine* several parties. Some have travelled as far as Indore in Malwa, others to Deesa, others to the Rajpeela country, and others across the Sabarmati river into Katiavad.

They have visited 450 gaums, and travelled a distance of above two thousand English miles; during these itinerations they have disposed of about 10,000 tracts and books, and have realized thereby 276 Rupees. The expenses of the colportage have been about 200 Rupees. None but Christians were employed.

In Malwa, all Hindi publications were readily purchased, and tracts demanded in the Malwi language. How desirable that some should be prepared in that tongue. The Devanagari character would do very well for such publications.

Is any friend resident at Mhow or Indore able to do this, or to assist the Gujarat Missionaries in learning the Malwi language? We surely should not leave so large a population, so near to us, without Christian books in their own tongue.

Our colporteurs were in no place ill-treated; but in Malwa they found the Marathi Bramans determined opponents of the Christian religion.—I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely.

W. CLARKSON.

Mahikantha, July 2nd, 1853.

Special contributions for the support of Colporteurs—say, 5 Rs. per mensem—will be thankfully applied to that object.

REVIEW.

Life of Shankar Lingam, alias Samuel Flavel, late a Hindu Pastor at Bellary. Prepared in the Gujarati Language from the English Memoir.

We are glad to receive this publication from

the Gujarati Tract and Book Society, and hope they will present us with many more such.

It contains the substance of the English memoir published a few years ago, but in a form adopted to native Christians. The first part treats of the history of Shankar Lingam, up to the time of his ordination to the ministry. The second part contains an extract from his addresses to Hindus, Mussulmans, and Roman Catholics, as also some of his letters. The addresses contain some pungent arguments against the several false religions which prevail in this land.

His letters evince much sincerity and depth of Christian feeling. The third part gives us an account of several conversions to Christ by his instrumentality, and closes with his death, which is touchingly described, and contrasted with the death of the unbeliever. The fourth part gives an estimate of his spiritual and moral character. This book, although primarily adapted for native Christians, will be liked by the heathen, as it contains many interesting statements and convincing arguments. We could have wished it to be better printed, and hope a new edition will soon be called for.

We hope soon to see it translated into the Marathi, and are assured that many would be benefited by its perusal. We need only add, that the work is procurable for one anna, at M. Zorn's, the Tract depository.

ISRAEL'S FUTURE.—By the Revd. Capel Molyneux.—London: Partridge and Pakey.

It was remarked by the historian Tacitus, that about the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, a general expectation prevailed throughout all the East, that a mighty monarch was to appear in Judea, and subject to himself the world. Josephus, in the spirit of the fable of the Mountain in Labour, makes all the ancient prophecies on this subject to have been fulfilled in the proclamation in Judea of the Emperor Vespasian. It was the hope referred to, that encouraged the Jews to rebel against the Romans under Barcochab, in the time of Adrian, and which has supported them under all their persecutions to the present day. The Christians also of the second and third centuries, although believing the Messiah promised to the fathers to have already appeared, very generally expected, at no distant period, the second advent of our Lord, to establish on earth a reign of righteousness and peace, for a thousand years, in anticipation of, and preparation for, the eternal state. They conceived that as there was a Patriarchal Church before the Mosaic Dispensation, to which the present Christian Church had succeeded, so this would be followed by a still higher and more glorious state, previous to the utter abolition of all the works of the devil, in the state of ultimate bliss. Under the influence of the teachers of the Alexandrian school these sentiments became unpopular, and after the fourth century were generally branded as heretical—the millenium being supposed to commence with Constantine: yet, in all the times of great religious movements, numbers have been found looking for the immediate appearance of the Lord. It is well known that, both in the general Church and among the Waldenses about the year one thousand, this expectation was very general, and the Romish communion reaped a rich harvest by encouraging it for a while. In the "Noble Lesson," a book of the Waldenses, written about the year 1200, the writer says: "It is now nearly twelve hundred years since it was said, 'It is the last times;'" and he takes occasion from that circumstance to stir up the minds of men to prepare for the second advent. At the time of the Reformation appeared the Anabaptists, and of the Commonwealth—the Fifth Monarchy men, who from those times till now have furnished scoffers and

novel-writers with a fertile theme for ridicule. Still, notwithstanding all this, we have seen again in our own day a multitude of writers coming forward, and maintaining the very same doctrines that were condemned in ancient times as heretical, and in more modern days deemed too wild for serious argument. Among our great modern writers on Prophecy, Bickersteth and Keith, both men of great caution as well as of deep piety, have in their later works adopted these sentiments, and have called upon the slumbering Church to be ready for the appearing of its Lord.

Among the writers of this class there are what we may term two schools—the Historical and the Futurist; the former interpreting the Prophecies, especially the Book of Revelation, as referring to historical events from the time the book was written down to our own day, and still beyond. The most learned and able of this school—and, indeed, of all modern writers on Prophecy—is Elliot, who in four octavo volumes has wrought out a theory, which even those who do not receive it as a just interpretation of Prophecy, admit to be a most ingenious and able work. Dr. Cumming also has, in a series of Lectures, abridged and popularized Elliot's volumes. The best known writers of the Futurist school are Newton, Tod and Burgh—the last of whom, who has written two popular Treatises, one on the Second Advent, and the other a Comment on the Book of Revelations, maintaining that it almost all remains to be fulfilled. To this last school our author belongs; and the following extract will enable our readers to judge of one of the principal grounds on which he rests his belief.

"The premillennial advent is, I consider, placed beyond all question in the Bible; and it is a truth of prime importance. Difference of opinion may prevail upon other prophetic points with comparative impunity; but dissent from this cannot be attended with other than most unhappy and prejudicial results. For on such a supposition, what becomes of all the exhortations and admonitions abounding in scripture, that we be ready for the Lord's return, 'looking for and hastening unto the coming of the day of God?' as far as we ourselves, and all who shall yet live for a thousand years, are or can be concerned, they are nullified and destroyed; till this lengthened period shall have elapsed, they can by no possibility have any force or application. If the millennium is to occur before the advent, there is no escape from this—a thousand years, at least, are of necessity interposed between the present moment and the Lord's return; and upon the principle of the year for a day system, adopted generally by those whose scheme we are controverting, the millennium ought to be interpreted 365,000 years, and not 1,000. The idea, then, of looking for that return, or being influenced by its prospect, is utterly chimerical and absurd. To say we may die at any time, and that that is virtually the same thing, is nothing to the purpose. It is not virtually the same thing, but quite a different thing; in the one case our state will be perfect, in the other imperfect. In one case we shall occupy our glorified bodies, in the other be separate from our bodies, which will still be in their earthly sepulchres; but, be this as it may, it is not death, but His own Advent that the Lord speaks of, and holds out as the actuating motive to his people; and to put death in place of the advent, is to take a most unwarrantable liberty with Scripture, and to incur a responsibility which reflecting and serious minds would, one might suppose, studiously avoid.

"The exhortations and admonitions referred to must, I maintain, be allowed to have their full force and intended application; they must be understood to relate to all Christians and at all times. And any interpretation which goes to destroy or weaken this must be at once repudiated and utterly rejected. "This is conclusive against the post-millennial advent: it can only be maintained at such a cost as this, it virtually denies, and of necessity forbids, the application to ourselves, and to all others, for at least a thousand years to come, of the exhortations and admonitions in question. This is certain—who that is aware of it, and well considers it, will accept, or attempt to uphold the theory?

"I must also add, that this argument, as far as it goes, bears with equal force against the Historical as contrasted with the Futurist principle of interpretation of prophecy; for the Historical principle being true, then, from the moment of its discovery and application at least, (which was I believe early in the twelfth century), it became a known truth that Christ could not come until the 1260 years of Papal Supremacy should have elapsed; and, dating

the commencement of this period from the commonly supposed year AD. 600, or thereabouts, a residue of 660 years remained to run out before, on scriptural grounds, the Advent could occur; and at the same time, also, before the exhortations to the Church to be ready, and looking for it, could apply."

Being anxious to state what we consider our author's leading principle in his own words, we have left ourselves no room for further observation but we shall probably again return to the analysis of the work. In the meanwhile, without expressing any opinion relative to the justness of his reasoning, we leave the subject to our readers' reflections.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

368,704 emigrants left the shores of Great Britain last year, being at the rate of more than a thousand a day. It has been remarked as a sign of the times that the House of Lords found it difficult lately to find a spot on the globe fit to be made a convict colony, so nearly is the whole earth taken possession of. This is a very suggestive fact.

The following is from the *London Mail*:—"Europe bristles with bayonets; and almost every available fortress, from Antwerp to the Dardanelles, is in a state of defence. Throughout Germany there is the din of drill; and almost throughout Italy the state of siege. In the vast empire of Russia, enormous masses are disposed in positions with a view to movements westward on Germany through Poland, or on Turkey through Moldavia. The shores of the Black Sea are alive with preparation—men, material, and transport, in abundance. Switzerland and Belgium have powerful forces ready for the field. France is little less than a garrison; there is an actual camp of 8,000 men, under an African General on the Belgian frontier; and another camp on the famous plains of sausage-eating memory—the plains of Satory. The French army is nearly perfect in drill; and the new exercises, having 'rapidity' for their object, are sedulously practised and kept up. The soldiers are tolerably fed and lodged, and severely exercised. At no time since the great Napoleon raised armies, with almost Cadmean speed, has France had such an army, especially in point of discipline and equipment, as she has now. Her sharpshooters are the admiration and the terror of continental Europe. Her gunnery is said to be superb. There are, then, seven strong armies in continental Europe, if we include Russia. These armies are thoroughly accustomed to act in large masses—fifty thousand men sometimes assembling on the ground at one review."

The following is from the *Madras Christian Herald*:—"Three valuable labourers have just been withdrawn from the Mission field, who, we should have said, could hardly be spared. The Rev. S. Day of the American Baptist Society, from Nellore, Mrs. W. Porter of the L. M. S. from Vepery, and Mrs. Groves from Chittoor. All left Madras by the *Lady Jocelyn*, Screw Steamer. Mr. Day has long laboured as a Telugu Preacher, in the Town and District of Nellore—and has literally spent his strength for the love of Christ. Mrs. Porter's excellent Native Girls' School is too well known among all who take an interest in the Missions among us to need any description from us. We are glad to learn that it is not to be broken up. The Chittoor field also it is hoped will not remain long unoccupied."

The *London Record* says:—"The Jews' Society continues to attract increasing interest, and new facts are coming to light with reference to the Holy Land which are alike interesting and encouraging. It would appear that the curse of barrenness is beginning to be removed, and that even the latter rain is beginning to return. The preaching of the Gospel on Mount Zion, and the establishment of an English Bishopric at Jerusalem, had given great offence to the Romanists or Romanizers. But it seems to be a token for good, and we trust the day is not far distant when Jerusalem shall once more be a praise to the whole earth."

The editorship of the *Benares Recorder* has changed hands. The following is from that paper:—"The Burmese war, in which, for the first time, a Seik Regiment has been engaged side by side with the Anglo-Indian troops, and has been distinguished by its gallant bearing, is now said to be drawing to a close. Would not this be a fair occasion for the Governor General to exercise the kindest of all human virtues, mercy, in favor of the unfortunate Seik prisoners at Chunar, by making the gallantry of their countrymen in Burmah the pretext for their liberation. What higher compliment could be possible pay to the gallantry and fidelity of our new brethren in arms, or what more gratifying tribute of approbation could be offered?"

Equally on the ground of policy, and humanity, the measure is recommended: and if other Seik prisoners, besides those at Chunar, are included in the Act of Grace, the greater will be the opinion entertained of the Governor General's magnanimity by the Seiks in general."

We find the following in an article on the Electric Light, and the newly invented Electric Lamps of Dr. Watson. Perhaps these discoveries ought to receive some attention on the part of those who are interesting themselves about the gas illumination of Bombay. It is said that this Electric Light can be generated for almost nothing. Indeed, it is positively stated that the battery actually produces a profit by the value of the precipitates remaining:—"The mechanism and automatic self-adjusting principle of the lamp are remarkably ingenious and perfect. Suffice it to say here, as regards the actual application, a single lamp with reflectors lighted up the whole of the Carriage Bazaar in Baker-street, through its extreme length of 525 feet, so completely penetrating to the remote interior of a low-arched tunnel at the opposite end, that the smallest type or manuscript could be read there as in the open day. Still more striking was the complete illumination of the Great Northern Railway terminus, a covered space extending over many acres, and 600 yards in length, and in which two Electric Lamps did the work, and more than the work, of 250 gas burners."

The following is from the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*:—"The Rev. J. Mullens delivered his fourth Lecture on Missions in South India, at the Union Chapel, last Monday evening.

He gave a very full and interesting account of the commencement, rise and decay of the Syrian Church in South India. He then noticed the efforts made by Dr. Buchanan and the Church Missionary Society to introduce the Gospel amongst the Syrian priesthood through the College at Cottayam. He partly referred to the labours of the ingenious and devoted Missionary, Bailey, who with his own hands cast the types, and made the printing press, with which the first printing was carried on at Cottayam. Mr. Bailey's name is still held in veneration by the natives in the neighbourhood. The memory of the just is blessed. The lecturer also referred to the mistake made by the Church Mission in making the Bishop of the Syrian Church the head of the College and the mission; this plan which was thought would further the object the Missionaries had in view, was afterwards found to be the greatest obstacle to its success. The Bishop and his Clergy, seeing that the new order of things interfered with their fees, did all that they could to counteract the labours of the Missionaries. The Bishop of Calcutta at length severed the connection of the Church Mission from the Syrian priesthood, when a large body of Dissenters from the Syrian Church went off with the Missionaries, and formed the nucleus of a new and increasingly prosperous Mission.

Mr. Mullens stated in the course of his lecture that the Jews, the Syrian Christians and the Arabs had all colonized in Travancore at an early period, and had been sanctioned by the native authorities, who had at different times conferred on them many and high privileges. These several colonists are called Moplas, or persons of rank. There are now Judæo, Syrian, and Arab Moplas in the district.

The lecturer next gave an account of the Jesuit Missions in South India under Xavier and Robert De Nobili in the olden times, and recently under Father Clifford, the brother of Lord Clifford.

From Romanist records, he showed how perfidiously the early Jesuit Missionaries had acted in assuming the brahmanical character and dress, and by asserting that they were not Europeans but real Brahmans, and how they had afterwards denied to the Pope on solemn oath, that they had adopted such a course. The failure and abolition of this once-boasted Mission was also touched upon. The revival of the Jesuit Mission by Father Clifford, and the feuds it had excited between the Goa priests and the Jesuits, were adduced as a proof of the want of oneness in the so-called united Church of Rome.

Mr. Mullens spoke in high terms of the labours of Father Clifford, and dwelt at some length on the sacrifice of life amongst the priests connected with the new Jesuit Mission arising from the manner in which they lived. Against this sad system, Father Clifford successfully remonstrated with the conductors of the Mission in Ryance, since which the fearful mortality which had previously prevailed, had ceased."

A correspondent of the *Englishman* says:—"Prome has been indeed the Englishman's grave. The deadly valley of the Sitang, as it has been termed, has not shown itself so inimical to the health of our troops as the valley of the Irrawaddy."

The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"We observe that Mr. Arthur, Solicitor Supreme Court, has been confirmed in the appointment of Attorney for Paupers, by the Judges. Mr. Arthur has been 'acting' in the situation for two years, in the place of Mr. Larkins, who went to England in 1851, and has now, we believe, resigned the office he held here, as well as the profession altogether, having become a clergyman of the Baptist church."

The *Bombay Times* says:—"The P. and O. Co.'s screw steamer *Formosa*, from Calcutta, which arrived here early yesterday morning, appears to have met with very severe weather just outside the harbour, while off Kennerly Island. About three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, she encountered a very heavy gale, the sea washing right over the ship. A tindal and Lascar were washed overboard, two natives and one Chinaman killed on deck by the wreck of the spars, and the second officer Mr. J. Williamson had the misfortune to have his leg and ankle broken. The vessel herself, it is said, has been a good deal shaken, but the extent of the injury she has received has not as yet been ascertained."

A Poona correspondent of the same says:—"The heaviest and most continued fall of rain that has been seen in the Deccan in the memory of man has fallen and is now falling. The river rose this morning just even with the top of road on the bridge near the sungum, and continued at that height for some hours. Upwards of one hundred houses have fallen in the city, and scarcely a compound in the camp has escaped injury. There has been much damage to property, and serious inconvenience to individuals."

MONDAY, JULY 15.

In some parts of the country famine is apprehended in consequence of excessive rains. The Bombay Tract and Book Society will hereafter sell its English books at the rate of eight instead of nine annas the shilling.

A *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of July 4, informs us that peace has been established in Burmah. The *Bengal Harkur* says:—"The Governor General permits the raising of the River-blockade, consents to the renewal of intercourse with Ava, and now proclaims the restoration of peace. 'The Army of Ava is no longer to be kept on a war footing; but a force adequate for defence and prepared for war is to be kept up in Pegu.'"

The Proclamation concludes with an acknowledgment of the services of all employed during the war, conveyed in the usual happy style of the Governor General.

The order prohibiting the wives and families of persons in Government employ from proceeding to Pegu is partially cancelled. Rangoon alone is thrown open to them as a place of residence.

The Army of Ava is broken up from the 1st proximo, and Major Mayhew, Deputy, and Captain Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals to the Force, Lieutenant Burne, Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Austen, A. D. C. to General Godwin, are directed to return to their stations, while Surgeon Balfour, Field Surgeon, is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. Pegu is formed into two Divisional Commands, Upper Pegu comprising the force at Prome and all detachments from it under Sir John Cheape; Lower Pegu, including the Tenasserim provinces under Brigadier General Steel. The Brigadiers and Brigade Staff remain *in statu quo*, pending future arrangements. Staff Officers serving with their regiments in Pegu are to continue to do duty with their respective corps until further orders."

The same has received Melbourne papers, to May 10, and says:—"There does not appear to be any news of importance from the diggings. The superfluity of water at 'the Ovens,' 'the Balaarat' and 'Forest Creek' districts, was inducing the miners to give the preference to the 'Bendigo' fields during the winter season. The population at this place numbers 60,000, and was likely to be greatly augmented by the influx of new arrivals. The entire population of the Australias is now estimated at 600,000 souls. During the last fortnight previous to the despatch of our latest accounts, 12,000 immigrants had landed; therefore the average number of arrivals had been 20.10 per week. An increase rather than a diminution of immigration was anticipated."

The annexed is from the *Madras Athenaeum*:—"We have received the first number of a new periodical termed the *Rising Sun*, which is to be published every Saturday for a subscription of half rupee a month. It is conducted by a Hindu, and will be solely and entirely edited and conducted by natives of intelligence. The Editor promises to eschew as much as possible all religious controversy of a sectarian character; but we are not quite sure that in so doing he will advance either the interests of his journal or the welfare of his countrymen. The Hindu journal should reflect faithfully the features of the Hindu mind, and whatever our new contemporary has to say either with regard to our religion or his own, had better be stated boldly, and with as much force as he can command. We are afraid that he will fall into the error of writing after the fashion of Englishmen, and making his journal what can only be at best a feeble imitation of the English Press."

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says that "the Band of the 8th N.I. consists of Jows, Mahomedans, and Parwarrees, or Hindoos of the lowest kind. They are chiefly boys, who have been selected from the Regiment by the Band master Mr. Oliver, who notes with great natural powers for music, the discernment of a practical mind. He is an East Indian, and received his musical culture under some of the best German musicians who have visited these shores, chiefly Messieurs Hertz and Dilner."

The H. C. Brig *Euphrates* arrived last evening from the Persian Gulf. She brings intelligence of the destruction of the city of Shiraz, and of 10,000 inhabitants, by an earthquake which occurred an hour and a half before day break on the 4th of May, eleven weeks ago. We had a rumor of this before, but it was discredited. Authentic intelligence of an event much less important, occurring in the interior of California would have reached us much sooner than this. We have often had occasion to marvel at our ignorance of what is taking place in a country so nearly contiguous to us as Persia is. The following items we take from the *Bombay Times*:

"The *Euphrates* left the Gulf on the 1st July; the month of June had been hotter than the oldest inhabitant had ever experienced. Much fever prevailed. News had just reached Bushire, that the Cholera was raging in Tehran and the Upper Provinces of Persia; and the Natives apprehended a trying season in the dismal regions of the Persian Gulf. Bushire has been newly fortified, and a large force was on its way to garrison the town. The expedition meditated against the dominions of the Imam of Muscat by the great Wahabee Chief, had been abandoned, through the influence of Sheykh Tanoo of Abthubbee. The Governor of Muskat has paid a tribute of 80,000 dollars to the Wahabee Chief. On May 1st the *Euphrates*, when about half way up the Gulf, fell in with the Schooner *Apprentice*, of London, bound to Bussora, out 7 months and 5 days; from death and sickness there was but one seaman to work the vessel; the *Euphrates* lent them an officer and party of men to take her to Bushire. In the beginning of June the H. C. Brigantine *Tigris* seized a bungalow, belonging to Bahrein, from the Red Sea with a Georgian slave sent as a present to the brother of the Sheykh of Bahrein. She was provided with a pass from Captain Haines, Political Agent at Aden. The man in charge of this female purchased two slaves with her money at Makulla, and on that account the boat was seized. The Sheykh of Linga, had seized 36 slaves, 21 of these have been brought down in the *Euphrates*, with others from Bushire. The *Constance* had captured two slave bungalows belonging to Soor, when cruising off Ras el Had: one was said to have 10,000 dollars on board."

Up to the present 50 inches of rain have fallen in Bombay. We find the following in the *Telegraph and Courier*:—"In a letter dated the 6th instant, from an officer on board the *Pelope* at Calcutta, we observe it stated that the Governor General had intimated to Captain Lynch, that all the Steamers of the Indian Navy were to return forthwith to Bombay. Two unfortunate 'exceptions' are to be kept going between Rangoon and Calcutta, or, in official language, they are, together with the Bengal Marine Steamers, to keep up the communication between Calcutta and Rangoon. The unlucky vessels are not yet named; but they will not be detained more than six months after the others' return to Bombay—always considering that the Burmese war does not break out again."

The subjoined is from the *Calcutta Examiner*:—"Every Catholic will be delighted to hear that on the 4th instant our Venerable Prelate, after having obtained due permission from the Senior Magistrate Mr. A. K. Corfield, opened amidst the rejoicing of his flock the front door of the Mahim Church, which like the others had been locked and barred at Mr. M. O'Mealy's advice, by Jose De Mello's party. As was to have been expected, His Lordship met with strong opposition from the revolting party, but they were obliged to yield. The police were stationed to prevent a breach of the peace; and under their surveillance, the plank nailed across the door was removed—the locks were broken—and thus the door being opened—the Bishop entered gloriously in the Church. The Schismatics, seeing themselves so bitterly disappointed, ran in frenzy to ring the bells to announce their discomfiture and despair, whilst the faithful gathered round their amiable Bishop to thank him for the solicitude, pain, and trouble he is continually taking on their behalf."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

The *Englishman* says:—"We hear that the new Metropolitan College has nearly come to an untimely end. It was mentioned that Bahoo Mutty Loll Seal had handed over to the new institution his own College and funds for its support. The manager, however, thought that the sum of Rs. 400 a month which the Bahoo agreed to pay, was not a sufficient contribution for the education of two hundred and fifty boys who were taken from the Bahoo's College. He has consequently withdrawn the boys and his support from the new institution, on which it was closed for three days, but it is expected, that arrangements will be made for carrying it on, according to the original plan."

The following is from the *London Times*:—"Captain Sinclair, of the ship *Helen*, arrived at San Francisco from Liverpool, had discovered an island five miles long by one and a half broad, and covered with guano to the depth of about eight feet. The island is not laid down in any chart.—A company, called the Japan and Californian Trading Company, had been organised in San Francisco, with the view of sending three clipper ships and one bark, loaded with all sorts of useful and curious articles, to the city of Jeddo. It is intended that the vessels shall reach there immediately after the American Japan expedition, it being fully expected that a treaty of peace and commerce will be effected with the Emperor of Japan. The accounts from Oregon are very satisfactory."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* writes as follows:—"Pegu is a wretched, poor, thinly populated province, a swamp for half the year, a wilderness for the remainder. It produces rice, fever, cholera, and dysentery, all of the very worst quality; and beyond these staples, I know of nothing else worthy of notice that it yields. It is the most unfortunate acquisition we have ever made in Asia; its possession has cost us between three and four millions of money, and between three and four thousand brave men—it will never return one or the other. If it can produce rice sufficient to feed its idle, dirty, indolent, and cowardly inhabitants, that is all it will do; if it cannot do this, then we must supply them; and they are at this moment threatened with a famine. As to the commercial value of Pegu it is about as great as that of the Calcutta Sunderbunds, or any other such wilderness. There is nothing in Pegu to trade in; but had we taken all Burmah, then we could have opened a direct trade with the southern provinces of China, which would have been most valuable—but Burmah Proper now intervenes. Then, again, as to the so much talked of teak forests; why, there is very little teak indeed within the limits of Pegu; and I much doubt whether what may be found will be so near to water carriage as to repay the cost of transport."

The following Melbourne intelligence is also from the *Telegraph and Courier*:—"The expense of living in the city, indeed, is rapidly becoming almost incredible. House-room is hardly procurable at any price. Anything having the shape of a shop will let at almost any rent the owner chooses to ask. A little wooden cottage of four rooms—such as in England would be considered dear at 10*l.* a year, will let in Melbourne for nearly that sum per week. For good shops in the principal streets upwards of 2,000*l.* a year is demanded, and given. A section of city property which was bought a few months ago in one lot for 20,000*l.*, was sold the other day in detail by auction for 62,219*l.* A Government land sale was held last week which lasted four days, and it realised nearly 183,000*l.* Sections of building-land in the vicinity of the city were eagerly bought up at the rate of more than 3000*l.* an acre. Land for cultivation within a few miles of the city readily brought 40*l.*, and in one instance as much as 75*l.* to 60*l.* an acre."

From the *Madras Church Missionary Record* we take the following, written from Pannvelly by the Rev. J. T. Tucker, April 1:—"God has been very gracious of late to my people. I have baptized about one hundred and forty souls during the last month, some of whom I can look upon with confidence as regards their piety. I have been spared to behold with my own eyes more fruit of the preaching of the gospel during the last two months than my poor faith ever expected. I pray that God, in mercy to these poor weak people, will prevent Satan from doing them evil. Every thing, however is not right: some of the Pannvelly congregation, as usual, at this time of the year, cleave more to their palm-trees than their God, and absent themselves from church even on Sundays to climb their trees. The Bishop of Victoria spent two days with us when in Tinnevely. His Lordship gave an excellent exhortation to about eight hundred souls in the Pannvelly church, and afterwards visited some of the neighbouring villages. He was also present at the examination of two hundred and fifty children that are educated at Pannvelly, and in the neighbourhood."

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have appointed the 12th of October next, for their great Jubilee Meeting, and have requested that their friends throughout the world should hold meetings on that day. The reason for selecting this day appears to be that it is the 10th of the 7th month in the Jewish year, the day of atonement, when the Jubilee celebration was appointed to begin. In this connection we may mention that the revised Marathi Bible, complete, will probably issue from the Press, in the course of two or three months. This itself will constitute a jubilee occasion.

The *Friend of India* says that the King of Siam is pushing his conquests far into the Malayan peninsula.

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